



Alltech

Aveve Biochem

Biomin

Biopoint

Guangdong VTR

Hubbard

Life Technologies

LUBING

Norel

Vencomatic

Ziggity

Innovad • ISA • Vitfoss
Termotecnica Pericoli
Rotem • Technical Systems
J. Rettenmaier • Olmix
Gasolec • Herbavita
Intracare • Novation
Tecnessenze

Pathology

Gross lesions in the acute or septicaemic form of the disease include hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, enlarged kidneys and subcutaneous congestion. Omphalitis and yolk sac infection are seen in young chicks. Lesions of the chronic form of enterococcal disease include fibrinous perihepatitis and pericarditis, valvular endocarditis and necrotic myocarditis.

Additional lesions arising from the valvular endocarditis include enlarged, pale, flaccid hearts, haemorrhagic areas in the myocardium and infarcts in the liver, spleen or heart.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis is based on post mortem findings and isolating the causal agent.

Differential diagnosis is basically the elimination of other bacterial septicaemias, such as colisepticaemia, pasteurellosis, staphylococcosis and erysipelas.

Treatment

Treatment can involve medication with antibiotics such as penicillin, the tetracyclines, erythromycin and novobiocin. Birds caught early in the disease usually respond well to medication but as the disease progresses the efficacy of treatment declines.

Environmental factors, feeding programmes, stress and housing, as well as genotype, all influence the pathogenesis of enterococcal infections.

There is no treatment for enterococcal endocarditis.

Other enterococci

Other enterococci and the conditions they are associated with are:

E. hirae – Septicaemia and endocarditis. Has been associated with osteomyelitis in young broilers.

E. durans – Bacteraemia and isolated from brains of birds showing nervous signs.

E. cecorum – Weakness, lameness, mortality. Enterococcal vertebral osteoarthritis in which organism isolated from spinal abscesses. Femoral osteomyelitis.